water

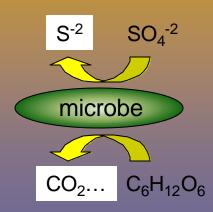
sediment

SO<sub>4</sub>-2

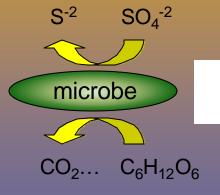
microbe

 $C_6H_{12}O_6$ 

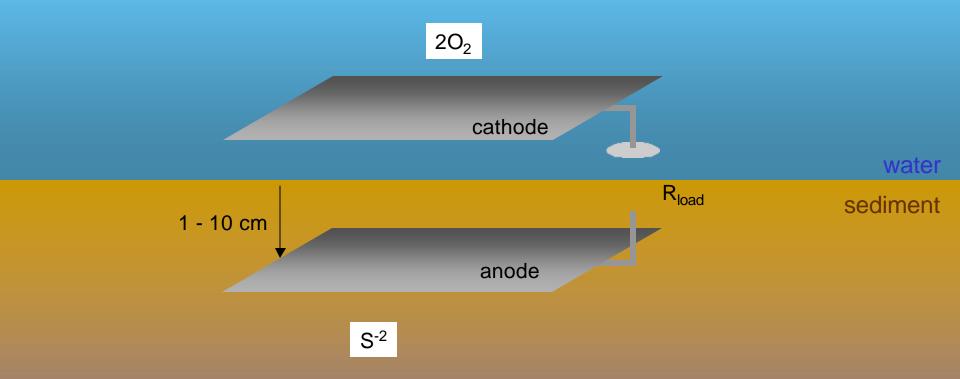
water

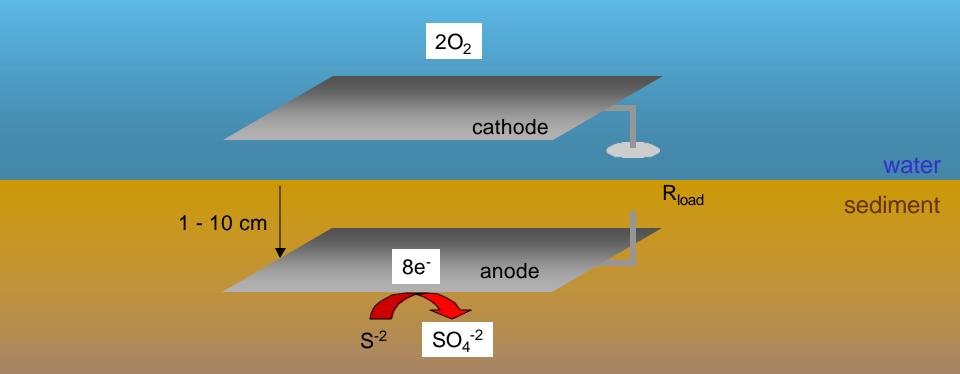


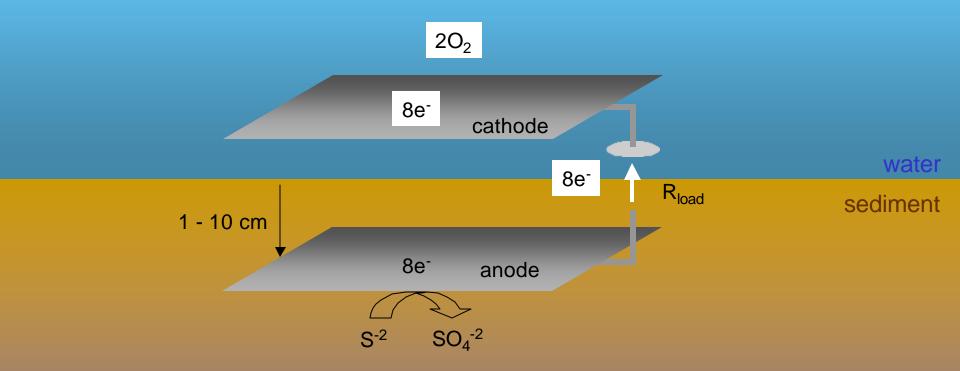
water

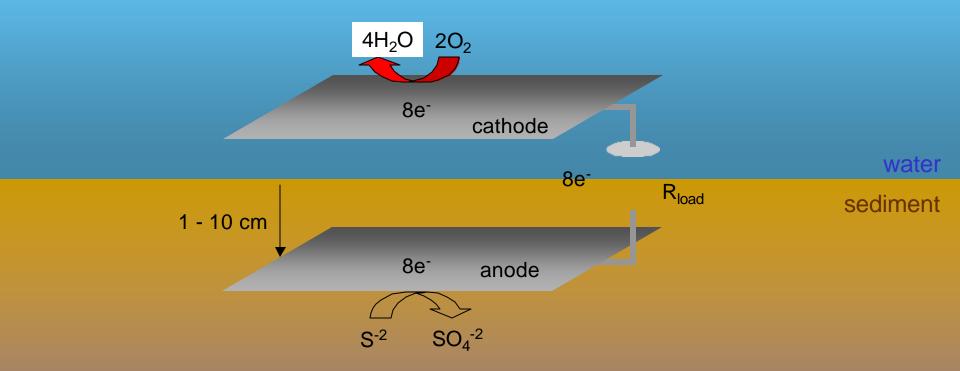


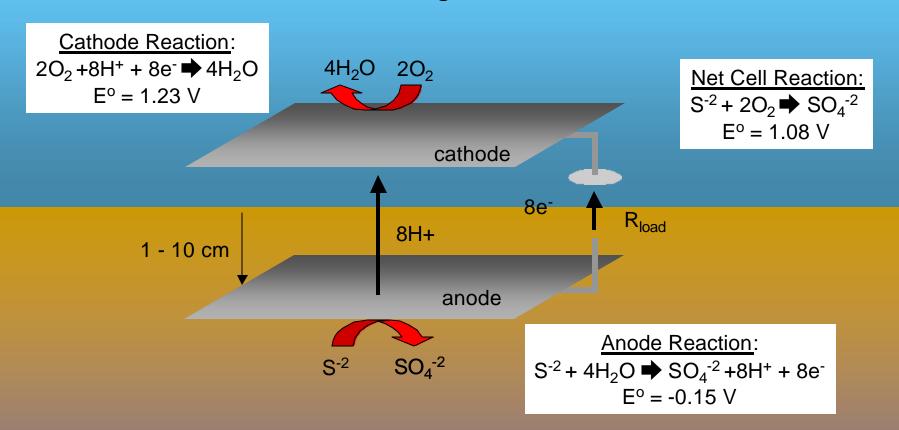
$$C_6H_{12}O_6 + SO_4^{-2} \rightarrow CO_2 + S^{-2} + 106H_2O$$
  
 $\Delta G^0 = -6,720 \text{ kJ}$ 

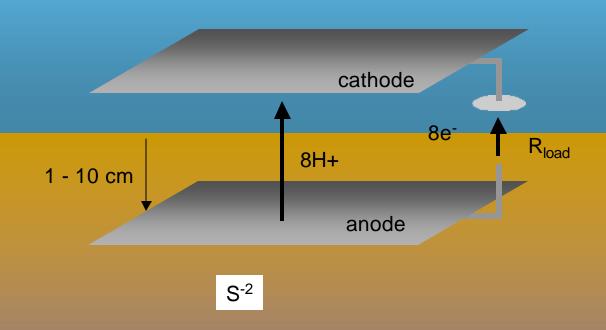


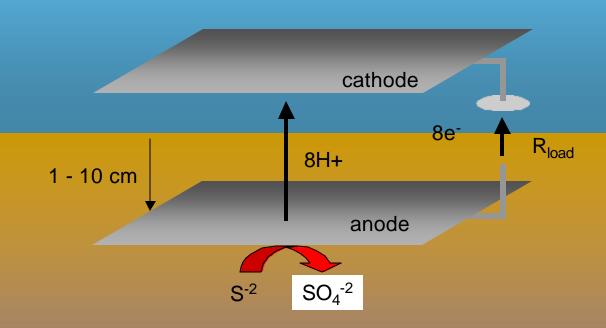


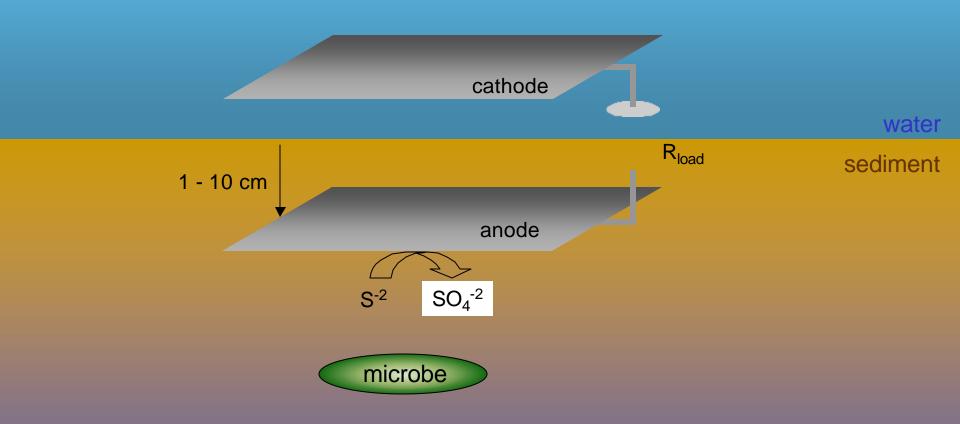


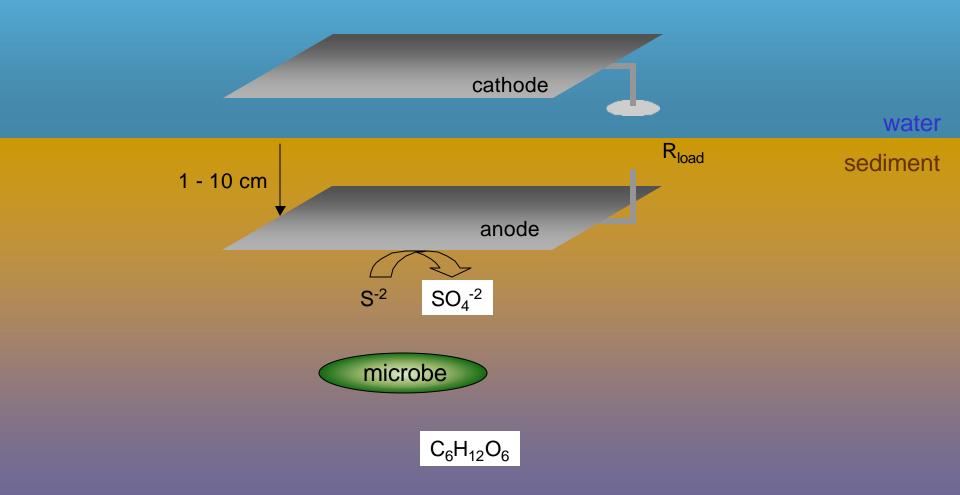


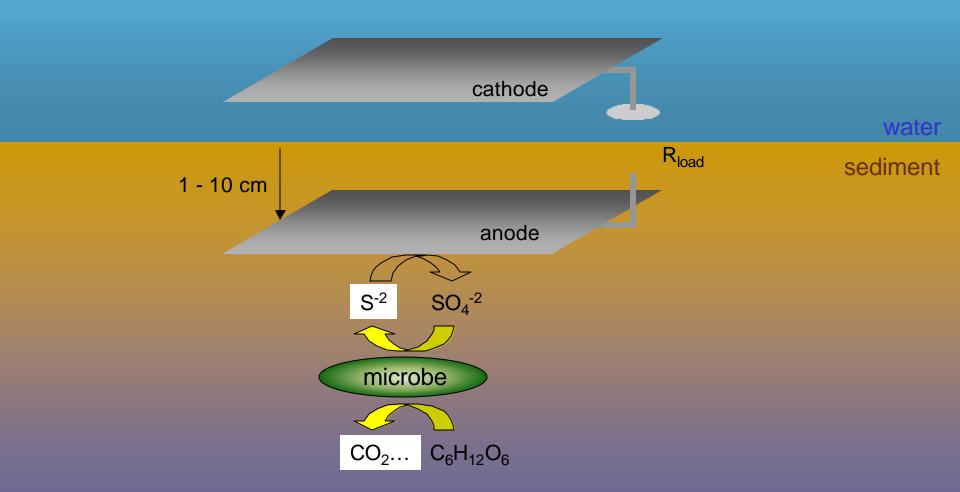


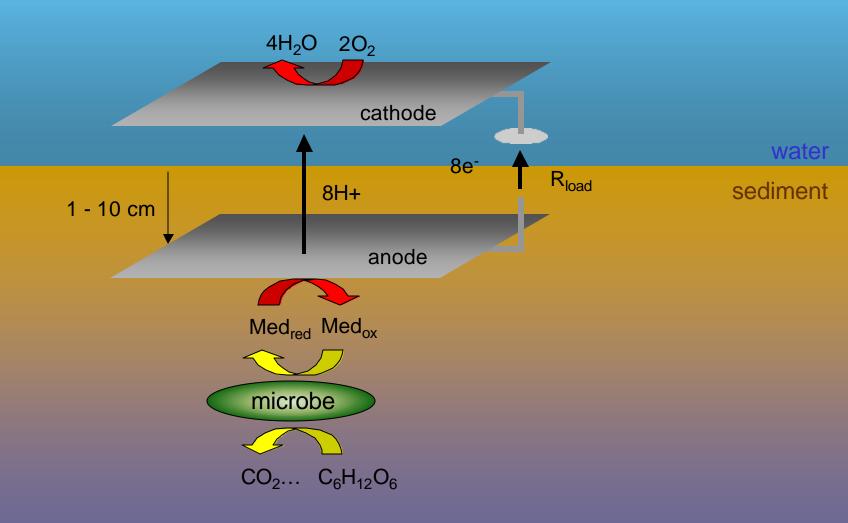












#### How Much Energy Can be Harvested?

#### water

#### MARINE SEDIMENTS AS FUEL SOURCES

- typical coastal marine sediments contain ~ 0.5 moles/liter reduced carbon (`2% dry weight)
- energy densities of typical coastal marine sediments are ~10 mWatt-Year/liter (188, 72, and 8.5 mWatt-Year/liter for lithium, alkaline, and lead-acid battery)
  - can be replenished by sedimentation and bioturbation

#### SEAWATER OXYGEN AS OXIDANT

- typical sea water contains ~ 200 μmoles/liter of oxygen
  - replenished by mass transfer
  - used by seawater batteries sustains 1-5 Watts

water

#### **Current and Near-Future Activities**

- •Detailed kinetic and thermodynamic investigation of electrode reactions for various electrode materials
- •Elucidate microbial aspect of energy harvesting mechanism
  - •Deployment of meter-dimensioned prototypes in various marine environments
  - •Investigation of benthic methane-hydrate as a fuel source.
    - Investigation of benthic remediation

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  •NRL

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Next Presentation